THE STATE OF THE WHOLE KINGDOM:

CONCERNING

His MAJESTIE and the PARLIAMENT,

Betweene,

LONDON, YORKE, and HULL.

In a Compendious Demonſtration of All Interceding Meſſages, Intentions, or Reſolutions, either of the King or Parliament, with the Reſpective Anſwers of either.

Alſo, Certaine Weighty and Remarkeable Admonitions ſent from the Commiſſions in *Scotland*, both to the King and Parliament, to Compoſe the difference betweene them.

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The State of the whole Kingdome, concerning his Majestie and the Parliament, between London, York, *and* Hull.

THe King and the Parliament mutually fomenting fears and jealousies between each other, have caused this Kingdome to be involved in such a stupendious Laborynth of distraction, that the estate of the whole Kingdome is shaken thereby. Messages, and Remonstrances, Declarations and Replies have beene often reflected on each other; and while the Kings indignation is exasperated, the Parliaments suspition is not wanting. London is replenished with griefe for his Majesties absence; and his Majesty is also himselfe perplexed at the exclusion g ven him at Hull, That a Subject should deny him the injoyment of his owne possessions. In respect therefore that so many troubles and distempers doe infect and contaminate this Realme, with the contagious diffusion of feares, and approaching miseries; and that the State of this Kingdome is at this present reduced to the very brinke of calamity: it will not be impertinent seriously to consider by what meanes it hath been brought into them, and by what meanes probably it may be emergent and brought out of them. Diverse causes have produced these effects: but the principall cause is to be concluded from the variance and disunion between the King and his Parliament. But it will not be unnecessary to search scrutably into the first, and prime cause, that begot this variance and disunion, and then nourished and continued the same. It was (as it is by astipulation of all Men generally affirmed) the tumultuous uprores of some factious Spirits, that did not onely scare, but affright His Majesty

from his great Councell running *Tumultuarily*, by Troopes down to White-hall, and then disturbing his Majesty with obstreporous clamours. Which caused His Majesty thereupon to constitute, and appoint a dayly Court of Guard; but perceiving, notwithstanding, their protervity so egregiously obstinate, he left his Parliament. And ever since, this disagreement have continued between them to the unexpressible griefe of the Subjects. The Authors then hereof are apparantly demonstrated, not to be any forraigne, but domesticke foe: for our Enemies are only of our House and Family, such as under pretence of Peace, hatch civill Warr, and such as our own discentions, jealousies and distractions have begotten and raised up. And certainely, where such are found (especially between a King and his People) they will prove a sufficient destruction to that Kingdome, and no other cause of the unhappinesse, and misery of a State need to be sought after: for civill discord is a plentifull Sourse, from whence all miseries and crowding mischiefes flow greedily into a Kingdome.

The Scripture tells us, *Of the Great strength of a Little City United, and of the Little stability of a Great Kingdome divided within it selfe.* So that upon a prudent inquiry, we may assigne our own jealousies and discord, for the chiefe cause of our past, and present troubles, and of our future feares.

The King for his part offereth to concurre with the Parliament, in the setling all their liberties and immunities, either for the propriety of their goods, or liberty of their Persons, which they have successively received from their Ancestors, or which himselfe hath granted unto them. And (as appeares by His severall Messages, and Answers to both Houses of Parliament) what shall yet remaine for the good and comfort of His Subjects, He is willing to hearken to

all their juſt and reaſonable Propoſitions? And for the ratification and eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Religion, he woes them to it: The rule of His Government, He profeſſeth, ſhall be no other, then the Lawes of the Kingdome. What can be more pretended, or expected from a King?

The Parliament on the other ſide make profeſſion, that they intend to make His Majeſty a glorious King, to endeavour to ſupport his Dignity, and to pay unto him, that duty and obedience, which by their Allegiance, ſeverall Oathes, and late Proteſtation, they owe unto him: and to maintain all His juſt Regalities, and Prerogatives.

So that this Kingdome (the Parliament and King having thus reciprocally agreed of that, which would in the the generall make at once both the King, and his People happy) will be moſt unhappy and unfortunate, if they doe not bring both inclinations and endeavours ſo to propound and ſettle particulars, as both King and People may know, what will give them mutuall ſatisfaction, which certainly muſt be the firſt ſtep to the ſetling of a right underſtanding between them. But when that confidence and beliefe, which ſhould be betwixt a King and his Subject are once loſt and diſſolved, there can be no greater difficulty, then to conjoyne them. For it is much eaſier to compoſe differences ariſing from reaſon, yea, from wrongs, then it is to ſatisfie jealouſies, which ariſing out of the diffidence, and diſtruſt between the King and People, grow, and are varied upon every occaſion. The Parliament have ordered the diſpoſall of the *Militia* of the Kingdome without the Kings conſent, warranted by the Authority of the fundamentall Lawes of the Land.

The King Anſwers to the contrary, and deſires to know what thoſe fundamentall Lawes of the Land are, and

where

where to be found, or by what Ordinance ſince the firſt beginning of Parliaments to this preſent hath it been ever mentioned, that any thing hath been endeavoured to impoſe any thing on the Subject without the Kings conſent?

The Parliament affirme by many Statutes the unlimited power, and Authority of a Parliament.

The King acknowledgeth the ſame alſo, but withall he underſtandeth, that in the Word Parliament, the King as a part thereof is chiefly comprehended.

The King (being denied him to enter into Hull) proclaimed Sir *John Hotham* Traytor, being an unparalel'd, high, and unheard of affront offered to his Majeſty.

The Parliament maintaine that Act of his to be no Treaſon, and proclaime him contrarily a faithfull ſervant of the Parliaments, and that they are confident his Act will appeare to all the World ſo farre from being an affront to the King, that it will be found rather an Act of great loyalty to His Majeſty, and to the generall good of the Kingdome eſpecially. The King affirmeth, that He hath the ſame Title to His Town of Hull, which any of His Subjects have to their Houſes or Lands, and the ſame to his Magazine and Munition there, that any Man hath to his Mony, Plate or Jewels: and therefore that they ought not to have been diſpoſed of, without, or againſt His conſent, no more then the Houſe, Lands, Mony, Plate or Jewels of any Subject ought to be without, or againſt his will. The Parliaments Anſwer, That His Majeſties Townes are no more his own, then the Kingdome is his own; and his Kingdome are no more his own, then his People are his owne; and if the King had a propriety in all his Townes, what would become of the Subjects propriety in their Houſes therein, and if he had a propriety in his Kingdome, what would become of the Subjects propriety in

their

their Lands throughout the Kingdome, or of their Liberties: if His Majeſty had the ſame right in their perſons, that every Subject hath in their Lands, or Goods, and what ſhould become of the Subjects intereſts in the Townes and Fort of the Kingdome, and in the Kingdome it ſelfe, if His Majeſty might ſell, or give them away, or diſpoſe of them at his pleaſure, as a particular Man may do with his Goods. Thus in every particular there is a meere Antipathy and Oppoſition on both ſides, ſeverall feares and jealouſies being nouriſhed, between both the King and his Parliament; which if there be no endeavours to Allay, mitigate or remove, they will every day increaſe, grow ſtronger, and ſtronger, and gather ſtrength variouſly: Nay, they are already grown to that height, and the mutuall replies to thoſe direct tearmes of oppoſition in contrary Anſwers, that if there be no preſent ſtop made, it is to be feared, it will ſpeedily paſſe farther then verball conteſtations. Yorkeſhire is in preparation of Armes to aſſiſt His Majeſty, and the Horſe-riding of that Country hath been performed according to His Majeſties command, and if by provocation of Words a Civill War ſhould ariſe, it would preſently bring the whole Kingdome to a deſtructive and ruinate demolution. So that we are upon the very brinke of our miſeries: but it is better keeping out of them, then getting out of them: and in an Eſtate, the Wiſe of prevention, is infinitely beyond the Wiſedome of Remedies. If for the ſins of this Nation theſe miſ-underſtandings ſhould produce the leaſt Act of Hoſtility, it is not almoſt to be believed, how impoſſible it were to put a ſtay to our miſeries. For if it ſhould ſo happen (which God of his Goodneſſe avert) that mutually

forces

Forces and Armies should bee raised, jealousies and fearqs would be much increased thereby, and in the very charge of maintaining them, the wealth of the Kingdome would be consumed. Of this we had lately a costly example in the Wars of Scotland, and after pacification was concluded, it cost this Kingdome not much lesse then a Million of pounds. And if two Armies be once on Foot here in England, either a sudden encounter must destroy one of them, or the keeping them both will destroy the Kingdome. I hope the Parliament will endeavour by moderation, and calmenesse, to put a stay to our appraching miseries, and hearken to the wise advice of our Brethren of Scotland, in their Message to the King and Parliament, wherein they earnestly entreat them, That all possible meanes may be forborne which may make the breach wider, and the wound deeper; and that no place be given to the evill spirit of division, which at such time work uncessantly, and resteth not; But that the fairest, the most Christian and peaceable way of re-union may be taken by so wise a King, and Parliament, as may (against malice and opposition) make his Majesty more glorious, and His Kingdome more happy then ever.

Which Pious, Prudent admonitions of Scotland (I hope) will be respectively embraced, to the reconciliation of the King and Parliament, and consequently the security of the Kingdome.

FINIS.

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